

JAMES D. MAHAN\*  
OUR FILE #903

PROPOSED CLASS\_\_\_\_\_  
SUB CLASS\_\_\_\_\_

**APPLICATION**

**FOR**

**UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT**

**PETITION FOR PATENT**

**TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS:**

**Your petitioner, JAMES D. MAHAN, a citizen of the United States and a resident of Odessa, Ector County, State of Texas, whose residence and mailing address is 1328 Westbrook Avenue, Odessa, Texas, 79761, prays that LETTERS PATENT may be granted to him for the improvement in "MESSAGE TABLE FOR ADJUSTING SPINAL AREA", as set forth in the following specification:**

JAMES D. MAHAN

FILE NO. #903

TITLE OF THE INVENTION:

"MASSAGE TABLE FOR ADJUSTING SPINAL AREA"

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS:

PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR: "SPINE-O-VATION"

SERIAL NO. 60/391,765

FILED: June 26, 2002

FOR INVENTOR: JAMES D. MAHAN

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

NOT APPLICABLE

REFERENCE TO A MICROFICHE APPENDIX

NOT APPLICABLE

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many people have discovered that their medical problems often can be solved by obtaining help from trained personnel, such as masseurs, athletic trainers and chiropractors to massage the spinal areas along the length of the spinal column. These trained professionals have knowledge of many manual techniques that can be applied to one's back, using the hands and fingers. Accordingly, various massage machines have been developed for manipulating and flexing the back muscles on both sides of the spinal column of a person lying in a supine position such as seen, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 2,175,614. This patent discloses a machine having a plurality of rollers that are each supported by coil springs arranged along each side of a carriage that is movably mounted on tracks arranged to move along the spinal area. The carriage is moved back and forth along its tracks so that the rollers engage and massage the back of the person lying face-up on a hammock suspended above the rollers but with the rollers being in contact with the spinal area.

U.S. Patent No. 2,577,646, also discloses a massaging machine having a horizontal table that accommodates a person lying face-up on the table with his spine centered over an elongated longitudinal opening in the central portion of the table. A plurality of rollers are rotatably mounted to the edges of parallel endless belts arranged below the surface of the table within the opening. The belts drive the rollers to move along the length of the elongated opening and thereby contact the spine with a rolling action to the spinal area of the person lying on the table.

U.S. Patent No. 3,640,272 discloses therapeutic traction applied to the body by carriages supported on rails for cyclic longitudinal movement.

Further, U.S. Patent No. 4,011,862 shows another massaging machine which includes two sets of rollers having ends positioned to provide an upwardly-facing concavity for receiving the back of a person as the rollers are moved along each side of the spinal column of that person.

U.S. Patent No. 4,085,738 is a disease testing apparatus for the spine and is cited to show an arrangement of pressure members 64, as seen in Figure 8 thereof, for example.

Another prior-art massaging apparatus arranged to impart upward and downward movements to a massaging device is seen in U.S. Patent No. 1,638,025. This massaging apparatus includes elongated bars that are operatively journaled at their ends to rotate and move the bars about parallel longitudinal axes, with there being curved portions of the bars transversely aligned and the ends of a plurality of closely-spaced slats are loosely connected to the bars to support a person midway between the bars. As the bars rotate, the slats remain horizontal and move vertically for imparting a rocking and undulating motion to the back of a person lying on the slats.

U. S. Patent No. 3,628,528 shows a machine with a single horizontal roller mounted on a carriage that is moved to selectively position the roller below a person's back area that requires a massaging action. The roller is rotatably mounted between spaced vertically-movable members and reciprocated by cranks mounted in an out-of-phase relationship on opposite ends of a rotating shaft, whereupon rotation of the shaft rocks the roller in a vertical plane as the opposed ends alternately move up and down by the members.

U.S. Patent No. 5,163,808 applies cyclic thrusting force against the back of a person by the use of thruster members around

one or more vertebra of the spinal column, as shown in Figure 3 at 201, 202 and 203. Fluid cylinder 300 reciprocates the rod 200 longitudinally to engage the back with the round members at 260, 261 and 262.

5 By the present invention, there is made available an improved massaging machine, made in accordance with the present invention, which is capable of imparting a selected massaging action to a multiplicity of areas adjacent the spinal column on the back of a person in a new and different manner. The resultant  
10 massaging action provides unexpected beneficial results that would be difficult to manually duplicate by most trained professionals. This desirable massaging treatment is achieved by the provision of an array of massaging thrusters, each having a massaging fixture attached thereto and having a massaging members depending there-  
15 from for engaging both sides of the spinal column at the same time with an unusual motion that commences in proximity of the lower spinal column where a relative large circular motion is imparted to the massaging member; and terminates at the head end of the spinal column where a relative small circular motion is imparted  
20 to the massaging members contacting the back. At the same time, the array of thrusters are all moved up and down longitudinally of the spinal column at a low rate of travel respective to the rate of rotation imparted into each of the thrusters. Accordingly, the combination of the reciprocating movement and the circular move-  
25 ment provides a resultant motion that describes a spiral pattern commencing with a large diameter spiral in the lower spinal region and progressively diminishes along the spinal column towards the head.

The thrusters are resiliently biased into engagement  
30 with the spinal area with an adjustable force that include means

for selecting the magnitude of the force of the engaging massaging members.

5       An unexpected advantage of this method and apparatus of mechanically massaging a persons back in the area of the spinal column is realized from an apparatus made in accordance with this invention. The geometry of the thrusters together with the supporting structure and the complex pattern of movement described by the thrusters induce a harmonic motion into the resiliently biased thrusters which is translocated to the interface between the skin  
10   of the back and the massaging member whereby unexpected low friction engagement is realized while the longitudinal and circular moving massaging members bear against the skin, which is very desirable for it enhances the therapeutic value of the massaging action of the massaging apparatus.

15       Method and apparatus for achieving the above desirable results is made possible by the provision of an apparatus made in accordance with the present invention as will be more fully realized when this disclosure is more fully digested.

### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In the preferred embodiment of this invention, a table mounted apparatus massages the back of a person in a new and different manner that provides unexpected results. The term "massage" as used herein, is intended to include kneading, tapping and otherwise manipulating the area proximate to the spine. Massaging the area located on each side of the back adjacent the spine induces relaxation and comfort while conditioning a person for further chiropractic treatment. Additionally, the massage treatment provided by this invention is a superior substitute that is available to a skilled chiropractor, and when the advantages of the invention are coupled with the work of the chiropractor, the resultant treatment provides a synergistic system because the chiropractor is relieved of the time consuming massage duties and therefore can conserve and direct all his efforts towards improvement of the patient, while the patient derives a more extensive treatment at a lower cost.

This desirable result is achieved by the provision of a massaging table having an upwardly opening chamber or groove, longitudinally disposed respective the table top. Within the opening there are mounted a multiplicity of vertical movable thrusters, typically 8 to 16, that work automatically to adjust to the contour of patient's back. The pressure of the vertical thrusters can be regulated to control the force exerted on the patient's back. The thrusters are rapidly moved within a horizontal plane to describe small circles which are relatively small at the head end of the spine and grow progressively larger toward the foot end. At the same time the thrusters are moved more slowly longitudinally of the spinal column, thus this combination of thruster motion provides a unique spiral-like massaging action

sequentially changing along the entire spine. The horizontal movement of the thrusters as well as the vibration intensity to the patient's back can be varied.

5 Accordingly, a primary object of the present invention is the provision of a method and apparatus for massaging the back with an array of massaging elements that manipulate the muscles of the back with variable intensity commencing with the greatest intensity occurring in proximity of the lower spinal column where a relative large circular motion is imparted to the massaging member; and terminates at the head end of the spinal column where a relative small circular motion is imparted to the massaging members contacting the back, and at the same time, the array of thrusters are all moved up and down longitudinally of the spinal column at a slow rate of travel respective to the rate of circular motion or speed imparted into each of the thrusters.

10 Another object of the present invention is the provision of improvements in massaging apparatus by the provision of a massaging table having an upwardly opening chamber or groove longitudinally disposed respective the table top; within the opening there are mounted multiple pairs of movable vertical thrusters that work automatically to adjust to the contour of patient's back whereby the pressure of the vertical thrusters can be regulated to reduce or increase the force exerted on the patient's back.

20 A further object of this invention is the provision of multiple thrusters mounted for rapidly moving within a horizontal plane to describe small circles against the spine and wherein the circles grow larger from the head to the foot end of the spinal column; while at the same time the thrusters are moved longitudinally along the spinal column with the horizontal movement of the



paired vertical thrusters being varied in the amount of forward and reverse travel or motions.

5 A still further object of this invention is the provision of an array of back engaging thrusters that are individually mounted on a vibrator bar and can be variably adjusted to increase or decrease the vibration intensity to the patient's back so that all motions respective the intensity of the massaging action can be selected as desired.

10 Another and still further object of this invention is the provision of massaging apparatus and method by which the geometry of a plurality of thrusters together with the supporting structure thereof are moved while vibrating in a horizontal plane to provide a complex massaging pattern of movement which additionally induces a harmonic motion into the resiliently biased thrust-  
15 ers which enables low friction engagement to be realized at the interface between the massaging members and the back as the members bear against the skin.

20 These and other objects and advantages of the present invention will become readily apparent to those skilled in the art upon reading the following detailed description and claims and by referring to the accompanying drawings.

25 The above objects are attained in accordance with the present invention by the provision of an improved method of massage treatment and apparatus fabricated in a manner substantially as described herein.

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS**

Three sheets of drawings containing 9 Figures are included in this application, of which are seen:

5 Figure 1 is a perspective view of a massage table made in accordance with this invention, with some parts thereof being removed to disclose the interior;

Figure 2 is a part diagrammatical, part schematical, part cross-sectional side view illustrating a preferred embodiment of the invention;

10 Figure 2A is a plan view of the foregoing figures;

Figure 3 is a part diagrammatical, part schematical, part cross-sectional enlarged detailed view illustrating the preferred embodiment of the invention;

15 Figure 4 is an enlarged part cross-sectional view taken along line 4-4 of Figure 2;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary top view of part of the apparatus seen in Figures 3 and 4;

Figure 6 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view taken along line 6-6 of Figures 7 and 8;

20 Figure 7 is a top plan view of part of the apparatus of Figures 2, 3 and 4, and

Figures 8 and 9 are schematical representations illustrating the geometry of part of the apparatus of the invention.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring to the Figures of the drawings and particularly to Figure 1, a massage table 10 is seen illustrated that has a top or uppermost surface 11 of leather or vinyl cover with suitable padding. The uppermost surface 11 of table 10 includes a head portion 12, a hump portion at 14 to accommodate the small of the back, and a leg portion 16. An area is referred to as shoulder portion 120, because with a person 15 lying on table 10, his shoulder 120 would be about in that area. Also, with a person lying on the table, there may be seen that the small of his back would be on hump 14 while his feet and legs would extend to the portion identified as leg portion 16. This configuration of surface 11 of table 10 is desired because a person, when reclining on table 10, will naturally position himself in this most desirable manner to properly orient his spinal column respective to the massaging apparatus 17 associated with table 10, and described herein, in accordance with this invention.

Looking now to Figure 2, in conjunction with Figures 1 and 3, it will be noted that midway between the sides 18, 118 of table 10 is a groove, or upwardly opening recess 20, formed within the top surface 11 of table 10 in communication with the interior. This groove 20 is seen to extend longitudinally along the table from shoulder portion 120, across hump portion 14, and terminates beyond a buttocks portion 220 so that the entire spinal area is accessible through the groove 20. The upwardly opening groove communicates with the interior such that the massaging apparatus 17 has the upper part thereof partially extending through the groove 20 into contact with a person resting face-up on the table surface 11, as illustrated by numeral 14 of Figures 1 and 2.

A main frame 24 supports most all of the elements of

this invention 18, including the table surfaces 11 as well as a vibrating unit 26, made in accordance with this invention and as disclosed in greater detail in other figures of the drawings.

As seen in Figures 2 and 3, together with other figures of the drawings, a base plate 28 is mounted for horizontal fore and aft movement respective to a pair of opposed base plate bearing slides 30, 31. The bearing slides 30, 31 are supported by main frame 24 to permit base plate 28 to slidably move horizontally along its longitudinal axis for a distance of at least 4 inches (see Figure 4 and 5). Hence, base plate 28 is slidably captured for limited fore and aft movement whereby it continually reciprocates back and forth along the opposed bearing slides 30, 31, which is along a path parallel to groove 20. Base plate motor 32 is attached to frame 24 and can take on a number of different forms so long as it is geared or otherwise arranged to rotate a crank that has a crank pin off-set 2 inches to effect longitudinal movement of 4 inches. The radius of 2 inches can be changed to reciprocate base plate 28 other lengths, as desired. The movement of base plate 28 is preferably confined to a range of approximately 6 or 12 reciprocation each minute, which is to say, a cycle that is adjustable within a range of 5 or 10 seconds.

In Figure 4, the bearing slides 31, 32 are formed within the illustrated main support member 29 and are suitably attached to the main frame 24 (Figures 1 and 2) to enable the entire vibrating massage apparatus 26 to be properly supported in a structurally acceptable manner.

Hence, base plate 28 is slidably received within slide bearings 31, 32 of main support member 29 and is located beneath top 11 of table 10. The slide bearings 31, 32 are in the form of the illustrated confronting inwardly opening slots formed within

member 29, and thereby capture the opposed marginal edges 33, 133 of baseplate 28 therewithin, with main support member 29 being positioned within the interior of table 10 and in underlying relationship respective to a person's back. Main support member 29 is the lowermost member of vibrating unit or apparatus 26 and is rigidly attached to main frame 24. The motor 32, having a gear box 132, rotatably drives a crank at the end of its output shaft. Motor 32 is rigidly mounted respective frame 24 or main support member 29 and is connected to reciprocate base plate 28 so that base plate 28 moves longitudinally respective groove 20. The length of the crank attached to the output shaft is selected to provide the desired stroke length in the same manner seen illustrated at numerals 52, 54, 56 of Figures 7, 8 and 9, as will be more fully described later on herein.

As further illustrated in Figure 4, together with other figures of the drawings, elevating member 36 has formed therein perpendicular bores that slidably receive a medial length of several vertical guide members 34, 134 therethrough for properly positioning of elevating member 36 respective the vibrating mount assembly 40 that also is supported from the base plate 28 that underlies elevating member 36 as suggested by numeral 236. A guide bushing fitted within a bore formed perpendicular through each corner of elevating member 36 is provided for proper alignment and weight distribution of the imposed loads and is comprised of return springs 140, 240 captured between abutment 138, 238 and upper surface 136 of elevating member 36, along with vibrator mount assembly 40 connected by suitable support 236 as well as the load presented by compressed spring 50.

Base plate 28 supports an elevating member 36 having a spring board 38 rigidly attached thereto and lies in underlying

relationship respective a vibrating mount assembly 40, which will be more fully discussed later on herein. Hence, the vibrator mount assembly 40 is positioned in supported relationship above elevating member 36 and base plate 28 to move the vibrator mount assembly 40 in unison with base plate 28.

Still looking at Figure 4, in conjunction with other figures of the drawings, the vibrator mount assembly 40 includes an elongated vibrating member 42 which supports and guides a multiplicity of spaced thrusters 44, and, for purposes of illustration, there are thirteen thrusters 44, each having a splined shaft 46 (shown square in cross-section) received within complementary apertures 48 (shown as square apertures) formed perpendicularly respective the vibrating member 42. Each of the apertures 48 reciprocatingly receive the splined rectangular shaft 46 of thrusters 44. The rectangular shaft 46 of thrusters 44 extends through the complimentary apertures 48 so that rectangular shaft 46 remains properly oriented in indexed relationship respective a person's spinal column. That is, fixture 45 is positioned laterally respective a person's spine to dispose protrusions 145, 245 in a working area on opposite sides of the spine.

The thrusters 44 are actuated vertically when pushed upward by biasing means in the form of springs 50. The lower end of the springs 50 are received in supported relationship by spring board 38. The member 52 forms a supporting surface for springs 50 along the interior of spring board 38 and is curved as it follows the contour of the upper surface of table 10, whereby springs 50 are supported to regulate the height of thrusters 44, and the back engaging fixture 45 closely follow the contour of the table surface, or the person's back, while at the same time spring board 38 is moved vertically a predetermined amount to concurrently lift

all of the massaging elements 145, 245 into proper engagement with the spinal column area.

Therefore, the protrusions 145 that form the massaging elements are about the level with the table top 11 and follow this level throughout the curvature of the table. Hence, the springs are jointly simultaneously adjustable for selecting the ideal pressure that each of the protrusions 145 exert against the back of the person lying face-up on the table, with the protrusions 145 being separated or spaced apart from one another by a distance equal to the spacing of the illustrated apertures 48 as described above.

As seen in Figures 7, 8 and 9, the vibrator mount 42 is vibrated by a crank 52 that is rotated by motor 154 (see Figure 3) having a shaft at 54 connected for rotating the crank 52 at a high rate of rotational speed. The foot end of the vibrating rod 42 is connected to a crank journal at 56 in a manner to be rotated approximately 1780 rpm thereby rotating the foot end of the vibrating rod 42 at the speed of the crank, which is a circle equal to the radius of the crank 52.

While crank 52 is vibrating the foot end of the vibrating bar 42 within the 0.2 inch radius circle, the head end of the vibrating bar 42 is reciprocatingly received at 43 within a bearing 70 seen in Figure 6 which pivots along axis 76 to allow the 0.4 in stroke or oscillation while concurrently allowing the bearing to pivot within that range. Opposed mounting ears 74, 174 are received within members 78, 79 connected, for example, to the bearing slide in any reasonable manner.

In the illustration of Figures 7, 8 and 9, the geometrical pattern described by the protrusions 145 (Figure 4) of the thrusters shaft 46 (see Figure 3 and 4) as they are moved by the

vibrating bar 42 can be described as a spiral-like or a moving elliptical or circular figure as the thrusters are vibrated 1780 times a minute and while simultaneously traveling back and forth a total length of four inches in a fore and aft or reciprocating manner. Accordingly, this complex motion will be described as an oscillatory circular path or spiral 60 of Figures 7, 8 and 9 to avoid misdescription. At the foot end 16 of table 10, shaft 54 of motor 254 is connected to rotate the before mentioned crank 52 which is connected to move the foot end of the vibrating bar in a circle, in a manner as noted in Figure 7 in order to reciprocatingly vibrate mount or bar 54. The crank arm is 0.2 inch in effective length, which describes a 0.4 diameter circle as it is revolved. The other end of vibrating bar 42 is reciprocatingly received within a bearing 70 (seen in Figure 6) which is mounted to the head end of vibrating member 40 and is free to pivotally move about journals 74, 174 having an axis 76 while concurrently being reciprocated within bearing 70 as it moves in a horizontal plane. This universal action will cause the thrusters to reciprocate back and forth 1780 times a minute, which is a total of 3560 strokes/minute, there being two strokes for each cycle of the crank. The springs 50 bias or push the knobs against the flesh of the person receiving the treatment with spring pressure exerting no greater than 6 pounds for each fixture. The pressure exerted on the patient's back can be increased or decreased by adjustment of the compression of the springs. The spring pressure can each be adjusted individually, by selecting the curvature of the member 52 of Figure 4, or by placing individual spacers between the lower ends of the spring. The spring pressure is adjusted during operation by the controlled movement of the illustrated spring board 38 by means of the pneumatic cylinder 54. It is preferred that the



knobs 45 of the fixture do not press against the flesh of the back with more than 6 pounds applied at each shaft 46. As knobs 45 are moving against the body they will also be making a complete cycle of the 0.4 inch movement 30 times every second in addition to the longitudinal movement of 2 to 4 inches each 5-10 seconds. It will be remembered that the thruster movement near the legs will be describing a relatively large circle with a 0.20 inch radius, while the adjacent knobs cycle within a sequentially diminishing radius due to the forever changing geometry of the mechanism, as illustrated in Figures 7, 8 and 9.

The spring board 38 is elevated by air cylinder 54 having piston 56 thereof attached to a regulated source of pressure such as an air compressor (not shown). Spring board 38 is mounted to 36 and is moved vertically by Piston 56 with the vertical displacement being within an adjustable range of 3 or 4 inches in order to bring fixture 45 into proper contact with a person's flexible flesh. The spring pressure imposed on each fixture at fixture 45 is determined by the pneumatic pressure of the air cylinder 54, which elevates 36 to move 38 against 50 to thereby resiliently compress 50 and thereby bias shaft 46 with a constant upward force of about 6 pounds or less. As stated above, spring board 38 along with the base plate 28 are moved longitudinally by a crank about 4 inches at a rate of 6 - 12 reciprocation in one minute. During this time interval, springs 50 maintain all the springs of thrusters 44 simultaneously compressed or relaxed according to the pressure force each asserts against shaft 46.

The rapid vibration of vibrator bar 42 is transmitted into each thruster 44, causing each spring 50 to induce a harmonic motion therein, depending on how closely the vibrating mount assembly 40 is tuned to the oscillatory motion of the rotating

crank. Hence, a maximum of a 6 pound compression between the vibrating shaft end and the stationary spring board 38 together with the horizontal vibration of vibrator bar 42 results in a minute vertical vibration which allows the knobs at 45 to move  
5 more freely against the skin with less friction than would otherwise be realized, thus allowing for low frictional contact between the constantly moving knobs 45 and the spinal area of the patient.

As described above, the vertical positioning of the spring board is achieved by air cylinder 54, which is controlled  
10 by throttling the flow from an air compressor (not shown). The vertical position of spring board 38 is controlled by vertical piston shaft 56 which extends from base plate 28, through a an aperture formed in spring board 56. Rod springs 26 placed around vertical support rods 29 force the spring board down when the  
15 pressure at air cylinder 53 is relaxed.

In operation, the patient lies on his back with his spinal column area superimposed over the array of knobs. The desired spring pressure is selected, the machine is energized, and the massaging treatment commences and continues for whatever  
20 length of time is deemed desired. An appropriate person can terminate the treatment by reducing the pressure when desired by changing the air regulator valve to the 54.